1. What is an operating system?  
a) collection of programs that manages hardware resources  
b) system service provider to the application programs  
c) interface between the hardware and application programs  
d) all of the mentioned

2. What is the main function of the command interpreter?  
a) to get and execute the next user-specified command  
b) to provide the interface between the API and application program  
c) to handle the files in the operating system  
d) none of the mentioned

3. In Operating Systems, which of the following is/are CPU scheduling algorithms?  
a) Round Robin  
b) Shortest Job First  
c) Priority  
d) All of the mentioned

4. To access the services of the operating system, the interface is provided by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) System calls  
b) API  
c) Library  
d) Assembly instructions

5. CPU scheduling is the basis of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) multiprocessor systems  
b) multiprogramming operating systems  
c) larger memory sized systems  
d) none of the mentioned

6. Which one of the following is not true?  
a) kernel is the program that constitutes the central core of the operating system  
b) kernel is the first part of the operating system to load into memory during booting  
c) kernel is made of various modules which can not be loaded in running operating system  
d) kernel remains in the memory during the entire computer session

7. Which one of the following errors will be handle by the operating system?  
a) power failure  
b) lack of paper in printer  
c) connection failure in the network  
d) all of the mentioned

8. Where is operating system placed in the memory?  
a) in the low memory  
b) in the high memory  
c) either low or high memory (depending on the location of interrupt vector)  
d) none of the mentioned

9. If a process fails, most operating system write the error information to a \_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) log file  
b) another running process  
c) new file  
d) none of the mentioned

12. In operating system, each process has its own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) address space and global variables  
b) open files  
c) pending alarms, signals, and signal handlers  
d) all of the mentioned

13. In a timeshare operating system, when the time slot assigned to a process is completed, the process switches from the current state to?  
a) Blocked state  
b) Ready state  
c) Suspended state  
d) Terminated state

14. Cascading termination refers to the termination of all child processes if the parent process terminates \_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Normally  
b) Abnormally  
c) Normally or abnormally  
d) None of the mentioned

15. When a process is in a “Blocked” state waiting for some I/O service. When the service is completed, it goes to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Running state  
b) Ready state  
c) Suspended state  
d) Terminated state

17. The portion of the process scheduler in an operating system that dispatches processes is concerned with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) assigning ready processes to CPU  
b) assigning ready processes to waiting queue  
c) assigning running processes to blocked queue  
d) all of the mentioned

18. The FCFS algorithm is particularly troublesome for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) time sharing systems  
b) multiprogramming systems  
c) multiprocessor systems  
d) operating systems

19. For an effective operating system, when to check for deadlock?  
a) every time a resource request is made  
b) at fixed time intervals  
c) every time a resource request is made at fixed time intervals  
d) none of the mentioned

20. A deadlock avoidance algorithm dynamically examines the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to ensure that a circular wait condition can never exist.  
a) resource allocation state  
b) system storage state  
c) operating system  
d) resources

21. Swapping \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be done when a process has pending I/O, or has to execute I/O operations only into operating system buffers.  
a) must  
b) can  
c) must never  
d) maybe

22. The main memory accommodates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) operating system  
b) cpu  
c) user processes  
d) all of the mentioned

23. The operating system is responsible for?  
a) disk initialization  
b) booting from disk  
c) bad-block recovery  
d) all of the mentioned

24. The operating system and the other processes are protected from being modified by an already running process because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) they are in different memory spaces  
b) they are in different logical addresses  
c) they have a protection algorithm  
d) every address generated by the CPU is being checked against the relocation and limit registers

29. In real time operating system \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) all processes have the same priority  
b) a task must be serviced by its deadline period  
c) process scheduling can be done only once  
d) kernel is not required

38. The operating system keeps a small table containing information about all open files called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) system table  
b) open-file table  
c) file table  
d) directory table

39. What will happen in the single level directory?  
a) All files are contained in different directories all at the same level  
b) All files are contained in the same directory  
c) Depends on the operating system  
d) None of the mentioned

43. Whenever a process needs I/O to or from a disk it issues a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) system call to the CPU  
b) system call to the operating system  
c) a special procedure  
d) all of the mentioned

48. Network operating system runs on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) server  
b) every system in the network  
c) both server and every system in the network  
d) none of the mentioned

49. What are the types of distributed operating systems?  
a) Network Operating system  
b) Zone based Operating system  
c) Level based Operating system  
d) All of the mentioned

50. In Unix, which system call creates the new process?  
a) fork  
b) create  
c) new  
d) none of the mentioned

1. Which module gives control of the CPU to the process selected by the short-term scheduler?  
a) dispatcher  
b) interrupt  
c) scheduler  
d) none of the mentioned

2. The processes that are residing in main memory and are ready and waiting to execute are kept on a list called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) job queue  
b) ready queue  
c) execution queue  
d) process queue

3. The interval from the time of submission of a process to the time of completion is termed as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) waiting time  
b) turnaround time  
c) response time  
d) throughput

4. Which scheduling algorithm allocates the CPU first to the process that requests the CPU first?  
a) first-come, first-served scheduling  
b) shortest job scheduling  
c) priority scheduling  
d) none of the mentioned

5. In priority scheduling algorithm \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) CPU is allocated to the process with highest priority  
b) CPU is allocated to the process with lowest priority  
c) Equal priority processes can not be scheduled  
d) None of the mentioned

6. In priority scheduling algorithm, when a process arrives at the ready queue, its priority is compared with the priority of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) all process  
b) currently running process  
c) parent process  
d) init process

7. Which algorithm is defined in Time quantum?  
a) shortest job scheduling algorithm  
b) round robin scheduling algorithm  
c) priority scheduling algorithm  
d) multilevel queue scheduling algorithm

8. Process are classified into different groups in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) shortest job scheduling algorithm  
b) round robin scheduling algorithm  
c) priority scheduling algorithm  
d) multilevel queue scheduling algorithm

9. In multilevel feedback scheduling algorithm \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) a process can move to a different classified ready queue  
b) classification of ready queue is permanent  
c) processes are not classified into groups  
d) none of the mentioned

10. Which one of the following can not be scheduled by the kernel?  
a) kernel level thread  
b) user level thread  
c) process  
d) none of the mentioned

. Which is the most optimal scheduling algorithm?  
a) FCFS – First come First served  
b) SJF – Shortest Job First  
c) RR – Round Robin  
d) None of the mentioned

2. The real difficulty with SJF in short term scheduling is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) it is too good an algorithm  
b) knowing the length of the next CPU request  
c) it is too complex to understand  
d) none of the mentioned

3. The FCFS algorithm is particularly troublesome for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) time sharing systems  
b) multiprogramming systems  
c) multiprocessor systems  
d) operating systems

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4. Consider the following set of processes, the length of the CPU burst time given in milliseconds.

Process Burst time

P1 6

P2 8

P3 7

P4 3

Assuming the above process being scheduled with the SJF scheduling algorithm.  
a) The waiting time for process P1 is 3ms  
b) The waiting time for process P1 is 0ms  
c) The waiting time for process P1 is 16ms  
d) The waiting time for process P1 is 9ms

5. Preemptive Shortest Job First scheduling is sometimes called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Fast SJF scheduling  
b) EDF scheduling – Earliest Deadline First  
c) HRRN scheduling – Highest Response Ratio Next  
d) SRTN scheduling – Shortest Remaining Time Next

6. An SJF algorithm is simply a priority algorithm where the priority is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) the predicted next CPU burst  
b) the inverse of the predicted next CPU burst  
c) the current CPU burst  
d) anything the user wants

7. Choose one of the disadvantages of the priority scheduling algorithm?  
a) it schedules in a very complex manner  
b) its scheduling takes up a lot of time  
c) it can lead to some low priority process waiting indefinitely for the CPU  
d) none of the mentioned

9. A solution to the problem of indefinite blockage of low – priority processes is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Starvation  
b) Wait queue  
c) Ready queue  
d) Aging

10. Which of the following statements are true?

i) Shortest remaining time first scheduling may cause starvation

ii) Preemptive scheduling may cause starvation

iii) Round robin is better than FCFS in terms of response time

a) i only  
b) i and iii only  
c) ii and iii only  
d) i, ii and iii

11. Which of the following scheduling algorithms gives minimum average waiting time?  
a) FCFS  
b) SJF  
c) Round – robin  
d) Priority